The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month.

offined states of chiada—postage preparation chairs per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with foreign postage added, \$3.00.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

[7] All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

in Havana,

Efforts Being Made to Save His Life-

The State Department Ap-

pealed To.

gents who should lay down their arms. He had reason to expect immunity under the terms of that promise, but the Spanish authorities have denied him the right.

The court-martial was organized in Havana yesterday morning.

Aguirre, when sworn, said he was born to parte that he was treaty one years ald

n Paris; that he was twenty-one years old, naturalized American and a resident of

New York. He came to Cuba with a fill-bustering expedition led by Sanchez Ech-

everria, landing near Baracoa. He ranked as captain. He had recently commanded a rebel cavalry force in this province and

had taken part in various engagements. He had assisted at the capture of Fort Santa

Cruz del Morte, where he released many prisoners after relieving them of their

The cases being separated, the Fiscal de-

boatman, es accomplices and protectors of Aguirre in the crime of rebellion.

jurisdiction, and was not included by th

FREE SILVER LITERATURE.

metallic Union is Enormous.

Union this morning stated to a Stan re-

increase in the demands for free silver

"We cannot keep up with the demand at

Here is a request from an ex-Congress-

the matter they can get to distribute among their fellow employes. They say

that there are five hundred men in the

same place with them. These men, they

say, are on the fence, and do not need

country. This letter from Illinois states that many republicans are joining the

the campaign. Requests are pouring in

from the east. It would open the eyes of some of the gold men to see the senti-

ment for silver that is being awakened in

WASHINGTON NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports Received by the Controller

Show Them to Be in Good Condition.

Reports received by the controller of the

currency from the thirteen national banks

in the city of Washington show their gen-

day, July 14 last, as follows: Loans and

discounts, \$8,028,322; stocks, securities, etc.,

\$1,393,593; banking house, furniture and

fixtures, \$1,069,994; checks and other cash

items, \$125,834; lawful money reserve, \$3,-

586,609; average reserve held, 42.12 per

cent; gold coin, \$616,506; gold certificates.

\$681,550; capital stock paid in, \$3,075,000; surplus fund,\$1,401,000; national bank notes outstanding, \$681,615; individual deposits, \$12,513,398; total resources and liabilities, \$12,513,178

The condition of the three local trust.

oan and mortgage companies on the same

date is stated generally as follows: Re-

Capt. Nash, his wife and the second mate,

and that in his opinion the only person

whom it is necessary to hold as a witness

is the passenger Monk. The consul will

communicate with the United States dis-

trict attorney at Boston respecting the re-

turn of the prisoners to the United States.

Meanwhile, the owners of the Fuller have expressed their desire to have the vessel leave Halifax, and it is probable that no objection will be made to her doing so.

sources, \$9,987,878; leans and discount

\$18,513,178

eral condition at the close of business Tues-

Clubs will become a feature in

Bryan clubs that have been organized

literature during the past few days.

marine authorities in their sentences.

ocal Spanish garrison in the

identified the prisoner.

e Evening St

TWO CENTS.

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter, or postal card. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any

RECESS APPOINTEES

Controller Bowler Defines Their Status Regarding Salaries.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT ON THE QUESTION

The Case of Lieutenant Commander Perkins Considered.

FAVORABLY DECIDED

Judge Bowler, controller of the treasury, has defined the position of his office with regard to the payment of the salaries of officers of the government, civil and military, appointed by the President during a recess of the Congress to vacancies which existed while that body was in session. The question was raised by Paymaster C. W. Slamm of the navy in the case of Lieut. Commander Charles P. Perkins of the navy. His inquiry was whether he was authorized to pay the officer named the pay of his office as it accrued or whether such payment must be withheld until he has been confirmed by the Senate.

In his decision on this question Controller Bowler says: "It appears that Lieut. Commander

George W. Tyler died on February 17, 1896; that Lieut. Charles P. Perkins was entitled by order of seniority to promotion to the vacancy caused by his death; that by no fault on his part Lieut. Perkins was not examined until June 6, and that the examining board's recommendation of Lieut. Perkins was not approved by the President until June 18. Congress adjourned Lieu Lieut. until June 18. Congress adjourned June 11; thus it appears that at no time during the session of the Senate was there a vacancy in the office of lieutenant commander, to fill which, under the law, was it possible for the President to nominate any one to the Senate for confirmation, for, by section the Senate for confirmation, for, by section 1496, Rev. Stat., no officer can be promoted until he has passed the examination therein prescribed, nor, by section 1302, until the recommendation of the examining board has been approved by the President; while, by section 1562, such examination may be delayed in the case of an officer who, because of absence on duty or other cause not involving fault on his part can. cause not involving fault on his part, can-not be examined at the time required by

The Chief Section Considered. "Section 1761 is as follows:

'No money shall be paid from the treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

"This section is taken from the last clause of section 2 of the army appropriation act of February 9, 1863. That section was added to the act in the Senate by an amandment offered by Mr. Trumbull of Illinois; the first part (now section 1760) because of the apprintment section 1760) because of the appointment by President Lincoln of a large number of brigadier generals over the number of such officers limited by law. The purpose of the second part of the section (now section 1761) is thus stated by Mr. Trumbull:

Another Provision. "There is another provision in the

amendment. The Constitution provides that the President of the United States may make temporary appointments to fill vacancies which occur during the recess of the Senate. This is to prevent the payment of any officer who shall be appointed during the recess of the Senate if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session. I think that the nominee should then be sent to the Senate, and if he is rejected by the Senate, and the President thinks proper not to send in any other nominee during the session, and he then appoints a person after the Senate has adjourned, that person should not be paid until the Senate has an opportunity to act upon him.

him.

"Vacancies have occurred while the Senate was in session. Suppose one existed now, and that vacancy is not filled up; the Senate, for reasons satisfactory to itself, declines to confirm, perhaps, the person nominated, and the vacancy is not filled up when the session closes; then, after we adfourn, an appointment is made to that office; that person acts as an officer, and, I understand, receives pay. A good many cases occurred at the last session of Congress. (Congressional Globe, 37th Congress, 3d Session, 565.)

"Mr. Fessenden of Maine specifically re-ferred to it as applicable to the case of a military officer, and as applying to cases where no action was taken by the Senate, as well as to cases where nominations had been rejected. It appears, however, to have been generally ignored as to appointments in the army and navy, and ho doubt in many cases under the civil branch of

the government. No Record Can Be Found.

"A careful examination of the records of the office of the second controller fails to show any ruling of that office upon the subject, and inquiry of the judge advocate general of the army and of the navy shows that it never was considered by either of those officers, and is conceded by both to apply to officers of the army and navy, as well as to those in civil life. That it does so apply seems clear, not only from the language of the section, which is general in character, but also from the specific reference in the first part of the original enactment to 'an officer, civil, military or naval,' and from the act to which it was appended, as well as from the statements made in the Senate at the time of its en ectment. See also 17 Opin. A. G., 153, where it is assumed as of course that it applies

to the army. The Purpose of the Law.

"The manifest purpose of the section, as shown by the statements of its author, was to prevent payment to any officer who was appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy existing during the session of the Senate which could have been filled in pursuance of a previous nomination to and confirmation by the Senate, the object evidently being to compel the President to nominate during the session of the Senate persons acceptable to the Senate, and to preclude payment in such cases to others appointed after the adjournment of the Senate until the Senate had an opportu-

nity to act upon them. Mr. Perkins May Be Paid.

"While technically a vacancy in the office of lieutenant commander did in fact exist during the session of the Senate, which has in fact been filled by the President in the recess of the Senate by the appointment of a person who has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, thus bring-ing the case of Mr. Perkins within the strict letter of the section, yet I am clearly of the opinion that no vacancy existed while the Senate was in session within the meaning of the section, for the evident meaning is that there shall be a vacancy tapable by law of being filled during the session of the Senate, and, for the reasons above stated, it was not possible for the President, under the law, to nominate any one to the Senate during its last session. That the purpose of the section than its strict letter, should be followed. (See 2 Comp., Dec., 207.)

"For these reasons, I am of the opinion that Lieutenant Commander Perkins may receive payment of his salary at the present time, notwithstanding section 1761."

POSSIBLE CABINET CRISIS

No. 13,539.

Secretary Smith May Not Conclude to Remain as Mr. Cleveland's Adviser.

His Attitude Toward the National Campaign Different From the Rest of the Administration.

There is a deal of interesting comment today on the published statement in The Star yesterday as to the attitude of Secre tary Smith on the Chicago nominations and the suggestion that he may leave the cabinet if President Cieveland sees fit to come out against Bryan, which is thought to be just what he will do, in some way or another.

There has been little doubt in political circles, since the Atlanta Journal took a stand for the Chicago ticket, as to how Secretary Smith stood. If he had not decided to support the Chicago ticket the Journal, it is said, would never have made an announcement of its position. It is further known that many of those closest to Mr. Smith, men who would likely share his feelings in a political matter, have announced their intention to support the democratic ticket.

It is known also that many of the most prominent southern officials in the Treasury Department have come out for the Chicago ticket, and will give it their support. This is particularly the case among the Alabama and Georgia men who are in the department. Without exception they will give their support to their various state tickets, even if there is any reluc-tance to supporting the national ticket.

Mr. Smith's Position.

It is said on good authority that Mr. Smith holds that he could not do otherwise than support the Chicago ticket. He took an active part in the fight in Georgia for the election of delegates to Chicago. This bound him, he thinks, to abide by the result of the Chicago convention. He holds to the same sentiment as other southern democrats, that if a man enters a fight he pledges himself to abide the result.

Those who indorse the attitude of Secre tary Smith toward the national campaign do so on the ground that as a southern man he is forced to take a different view of matters from that taken by the northern men who agree with him on the money question. The reference is to the race question. Democracy in the south, it is assert ed, means more than it does in the north. It, and it alone, stands for intelligent and satisfactory local control down there. Break down, or impair, that barrier, and chaos will come again.

The Other Side.

But there are many well-informed southern men who do not agree to this. The intelligence and property interests of the south are, they assert, so firmly established now that no apprehension need be felt on any such score. Negro domination would be impossible. The south is on her feet again by the exercise of power testifying to great strength when she is aroused, probable contest for control of her local institutions.

It is likewise suggested by Mr. Smith's supporters that as a low tariff man he finds it impossible to ally himself for any purpose with protectionists. Reply is made to this that, with the Wilson tariff law on the books as a democratic measure—stuffed full, as it is, with protection rates—there ought to be no difficulty for Mr. Smith in that direction. The question is no longer one of principle, but relates wholly to the degree of protection to be afforded.

Looking to His Future.

Mr. Smith is a young man of ambition. He has attained eminence at an early age He aspires to go higher. It was believed for a time that he had his eyes fixed on the Senate, and that he would try for the seat in that body now occupied by General Gordon. Circumstances were such that he could not offer for that, but he is still considered a senatorial quantity, certain to cut something of a figure in future. Georgia on this silver question is all one way. The state democracy is all but unanimously in favor of free silver. Judge Crisp, the recognized silver candidate for the Senate, carried every county but one, and that, being the residence of his rival, recorded itself in the spirit of a personal compliment. Has Mr. Smith been admon-ished by this? Does he think it unwise to break with his people? He tried to lead them in this fight, and failed. He is willing now that they shall lead him.

Possible Cabinet Crisis.

Is a cabinet crisis approaching? Will events so shape themselves as to make it necessary for Mr. Smith to retire? The opinion prevails that the whole matter will be left with him. It is assumed that, however much the President may feel Mr. Smith's desertion of the sound money cause, he will not move in the premises so as to make of Mr. Smith a martyr in any appearance of the case. If Mr. Smith were to return to Georgia after being forced out of the cabinet on the grounds that exist he would probably profit in local favor greatly. But if Mr. Smith should retire of his own accord, who would succeed him in the capinet? Strangely enough, another Georgia man is suggested. This is Mr. Turner—so firm in his opposition to free silver that rather than support the policy he refused to stand for re-election to the House on a free silver platform. Mr. Turner's personal relations with the President are very cordial and his appointment would, it is said. greatly gratify many sound money men.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Lawrence Gardner, secretary of the congressional committee, left for New York today on business connected with the demo cratic campaign.

Mr. Wm. W. Kelser, who was for many years one of the best-known telegraph operators in Washington, returned here this morning, after a year's absence. He is at the Riggs House.

Senator Morgan of Alabama left Washington yesterday afternoon for the Jordan Alum Springs, where he will join his family for a stay of some time. Rt. E. G. Commander L. H. Wayne, ac companied by the G. Rec., Thornton Jack-son, will leave the city for Norfolk, Va., tomorrow to attend the dedication of the Masonic Temple in that city.

Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy is visiting the city on waiting orders. Controller Eckels has gone to his home in Ottawa, Ill., after which he will go to Canada to spend his vacation in fishing.

Postal Clerk Arrested in Mexico.

The United States charge of legation at the City of Mexico has telegraphed Acting Secretary Rockhill that the authorities there have arrested Charles H. McCarthy, a postal clerk in the New York post office, who is charged with embezzling money or-der funds. A post office inspector will be at once sent to Mexico to bring the prisoner

Leaves of Absence.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Elderkin, assistant commissary general of subsistence, for three months; Lieut. Fred. V. Krug.

THE WHITNEY IDEA

It is Being Discussed by Politicians of Both Parties.

THE REPUBLICAN CONTENTION

What Senator Proctor Says in Regard to Vermont.

MR. PICKLER'S POSITION

At both political headquarters in this city the earnest attention of politicians was attracted today to the interview with William C. Whitney, which will be found in another column. It was the unanimous sentiment that Mr. Whitney's interview was of great importance, and that it is likely to occupy the attention of the leaders in both parties.

The same interpretation was put upon the interview by all who discussed it, whether republican or democrat, and that was that Mr. Whitney has made a plea to the republicans to render it possible for the gold democrats of the east and north to come into the republican camp this fall for the purpose of voting for the gold standard and aiding in killing free silver. It was agreed that the interview virtually amounted to Mr. Whitney's asking the republicans to modify their attitude upon public questions, presumably the tariff issue, to a point which it would be possible for the democrats to accept.

By some democrats it was taken to mean that Mr. Whitney believes the conservative men of his party in the east are already in the frame of mind to take a some what advanced position upon the tariff question over their western colleagues with free trads inclinations. In proof of this assertion they cite the fight which was made in the Senate on the Wilson bill by the eastern democratic Senators, holding out as they did for higher rates of duty in cer-tain cases than the House proposed. It is claimed that the eastern democrats are ready to go still further in the direction of higher tariff duties in order to be able to take a position upon the financial ques-tion if the republicans will but show a spirit of friendliness and abate in som degree their adherence to the extreme views they are supposed to entertain upon the tariff. It is explained that the democrats can not, even for the sake of sound money, go the whole length of the proposed republican tariff program, but if the repub-licans are willing to moderate their plans, common ground be found upon which the eastern democrats can assemble with

The Republican Contention.

In political circles here, from the expressions already current upon this subject, it is evident that Mr. Whitney's appeal does not meet with favor in republican circles at first blush. The keynote of this feeling was sounded by a distinguished republican when in conversation with a Star reporter day he said. "The trouble is consider the protective tariff as the very bedrock of prosperity in this country. It is this principle Mr. Whitney asks us to compromise."

Continuing the argument it was held that

Mr. Whitney was in a measure inconsistent in his demands. He starts out upon the basis that the highest patriotic duty of the average American citizen now is to stand firm for the gold standard and all it is Mr. Whitney represents, instead of laying aside all scruples and attaching themselves to the duty they point out, demand that the republicans shall first recede from low alty to one of the cardinal principles of their party in order to hold out a helping hand to assist the gold democrats to form the duty they themselves realize de

volves upon them. Of course, it is realized at this time, whe there is prospect of the democratic ticket getting the populistic support and a pos sible proportion of republican free silve vote, that the accession of this gold demo crat strength to the republican ranks would welcome, but there is strong indisposition at the moment among many republi cans to gain it by the sacrifice of any tariff

It is said to be certain, however, that Mr. Whitney's appeal will be considered by the republican leaders. Coming from the man it does, it must be given weight, and one of the possibilities of the near future is a conference over the matter

ties. Senator Proctor on Vermont. Senator Proctor of Vermont was in the city for a few hours today, making a hurried trip to the national capital and transacting some business between trains. He was seen by a Star reporter and asked as to the alleged spread of the free silver sentiment among the working classes of

New England.

"The people of my section are more in-terested in starting the mills to work than say, are on the fence, and do not need anything to get over on the democratic side but some good arguments for silver. These are three letters out of a hundred we got this morning, and they show how eager the people are for information. There is a large increase in the demand for literature from clubs. These organizations are being formed all over the country. This letter from Illingia states terested in starting the mills to work than
the mints," replied Senator Proctor. "The
question of employment is paramount to
the silver question with them."

"What will be the result of the election
in your state?" he was asked.

"We will vote in September and Vermont
will go republican," he replied. "I do
not look for any disaffection among our

not look for any disaffection among our people toward republican doctrine.' At Democratic Headquarters.

A letter was received at democratic con

gressional headquarters today from a citizen of Rutland, Vt., asking for free silver literature. He stated he had organized a the east." Bryan and Sewall club in that town and that the membership already included one hundred men formerly republicans. The mail of Secretary Lawrence Gardner continues to be bulky with communications from New York, New Jersey and New Eng ject of free silver. There is great demand

also, for Bryan's speeches. Secretary Gardner left the city today for a visit to New York. It is understood he will give his attention to the organization of democratic clubs in New York city Tammany is taking hold in earnest of the work of the campaign, it is said, and Bry an and Sewall clubs are being rapidly formed.

Chairman Faulkner of the democratic congressional committee is at his home in Martinsburg, W. Va., and will not return before next Monday. Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committe left last night for Wisconsin. His nemi-nating convention is approaching, and it is said the A. F. A.'s and the free silver re publicans are making an interesting simua tion for him to confront. Mr. Rabcock's friends, however, are confident that he will be renominated.

What Representative Pickler Says. Representative Pickler of South Dakota is in the city today, and was a caller at re republican congressional headquarters. Mr. Pickler is in a somewhat embarrassing position in his state by reason of being a silver man, yet ardently and sincerely suo porting the straightout republican ticket. It will be remembered that Senator Pettigrew of his state bolted the St. Louis conention and walked out with Senator Teller

and that party.
"I do not think many republicans in my state will follow Pettigrew," said Mr. Pick-ler to a Star reporter today, "and for this reason: While we are sliver men, we are also republicans, and we believe that silver for three months; Lieut. Fred. V. Krug, 20th Infantry, for three months; Capt.Wm. Baird, 6th Cavalry, one month's extension. other party can give it. These democratic

SILVER MEN WAITING A

silver men will never be able to carry into effect anything that will benefit silver.

"We think the republican party is just as favorably inclined toward silver now as it ever was. Maj. McKinley has always been friendly to silver. The St. Louis platform holds out a promise to silver, and as I said, we are more certain to get something of real and lasting benefit to silver through the efforts of the republican party than in any other way." After a Short Session a Recess Was Taken Until 3:30.

YOUNG AGUIRRE'S CASE SENATOR STEWART TALKS FOR BRYAN

An American Citizen Tried by Court Martial The Candidate's Name Greeted With Cheers.

TO CONFER WITH POPULISTS

ST. LOUIS, July 24.-There was more procrastination at the silver convention to-The news of the trial of George Washday. It had been decided by the leaders ington Aguirre, an American citizen, by that nothing could be done until the concourt-martial in Havana, has greatly agiference committee reported. It could not tated the sympathizers with the Cuban make its report until the people's party apcause in this country as well as the relatives and friends of the young man, who committee. There was a good deal of obspent some time in Washington a year jection to the delay by the Kansas deleago and created a most favorable impresgates, but it was of no avail. The delesion. A presentation of the facts in the gates were unusually slow in assembling case has already been made to the State and there were scarcely any visitors in the Department officials, and it is understood galleries. About the only people to be seen that steps have been taken to prevent outside the portion of the great Music Hall Aguirre's execution in case the trial should reserved for the delegates were the door-keepers, ushers and policemen. The weathresult in a conviction. Unfortunately the chances are against his acquittal, for the er continued hot and sultry, though it threatened rain. It was even more oppressive than Thursday. The doorkeepers, ushers and policemen sat about in the aisles of empty seats and fanned them-Spanish methods of administering sc-called military justice are famed for their lack of opportunity for the prisoner to defend himself. Accordingly haste is necessary if the young man's life is to be saved, and it is hoped by his friends here that no time will be lost before this government demands his release under treaty obligations, or, in the event of a failure of Spain to regard his American citizenship, to insist that he be given a civil trial.

What marks the Aguirre case as one peculiarly designed to appeal to the sympathies of this government is the fact that this young man, who is but twenty-one years of age, accepted the terms of Gen. Weyler's proclamation of May last, in which amnesty was offered to all insurgents who should lay down their arms. He had reason to expect immunity under military justice are famed for their lack selves and mopped the sweat from their faces. They had no duties to perform. The few visitors that straggled in were not in-terrupted nor even asked if they had tick-

For nearly an hour before the conven tion was called to order the band played vigorously "Maryland, My Maryland," "Marching Through Georgia," "Dixie," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and sim ilar selections. It was said by some of the leaders of the

convention today that they would take no action until the people's party convention adopted a platform and nominated candi-dates. Then, if Bryan and Sewall should be successful, the silver convention will in-dorse them and go over to the people's party convention in a body and ask to be taken into the fold. It was 10:41 o'clock when Chairman St.

John called the convention to order. Rev. Dr. L. W. Covert led in prayer, after which G. W. Baker of California took the floor. He said the people's party con-vention had appointed its conferrees and moved that the convention defer ac-tion on the platform and postpone the nomination of a ticket until 3:30 this afternoon. The motion prevailed. A motion that when the convention adjourn it adjourn until 3:30 p.m. also prevailed.

He compelled a boatman named Coll to take him aboard his boat with the object of coming to Havana to present himself to the government authorities and claim am-After a number of delegates had spoker on the silver question Senator Stewart of Nevada was called for. He said that he nesty under General Weyler's late decree went to Chicago with little hope that a He had not surrendered previously to the free silver platform would be adopted. He district was agreeably disappointed. There never wherein he operated, owing to the fact that the insurgents watched very closely all companions suspected of a desire to abanpossession when overhauled, and alleged vention at Chicago. Wall street was there that his family had proofs of his American with a corruption fund, but it was of no citizenship. He claimed the right of civil The silver delegates were not corruptible. They gave the enemy no quarter Continuing, he told how the platform was Aguirre's mother, a resident of this city, appeared in court and greeted her son, whom she identified. She had heard he adopted, and other incidents of the democratic convention. was in the revolution. Other witnesses also

At length he spoke of the nomination of W. J. Bryan, who was not a candidate At the mention of Bryan's name the delemanded sentences of death for Coll and perpetual chains for Delgado, another gates arose and shouted and cheered and lourished umbrellas and flags. Senator Stewart then told of Bryan's convention speech, which, he said, was the greatest oration in history.

Aguirre, being reclaimed by the army, ordered transferred to the military "I know William J. Bryan," the Senator "He believes what we believe He is as true to his principles as a needle to the pole. He was not a democrat in good regular standing, having said time and again that if the democratic party The Demand for It From the Biadopted a gold platform he would not sup-

port it.' Secretary Warner of the Bimetallic In conclusion, Senator Stewart said that every free silver man was an American Every one of them was against the endporter that there had been an enormous old syndicate. Consequently, every one of them must come to the front and vote as a unit and elect a free silver ticket. They must do this in spite of the "millions raised by gold bugs to corrupt the voters present," Mr. Warner sald. "Just to show you something. Here is a request from

of the United States.' Veterans in the Convention.

a democratic official of West Virginia asking if we can send him 250,000 copies of Under a resolution adopted yesterday, the free silver documents. He says he can roll of states was called to find out how many old soldiers occupied seats as deleplace all of them where they will do good. gates. The poll showed 196 Union veterans, man of Illinois. He says free silver doc-uments will be of far more value than 18 confederate veterans and 4 Mexican was veterans. speeches, and he wants all he can get. Here is a letter from a number of laboring men of Philadelphia. They want all the matter they can get to distribute

During the roll call an announcement was made by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana to the effect that there would be a meeting of women at the Lindell Hotel today to or ganize a Woman's National Silver League.

Miss Helen Mitchell recited an original poem, entitled "The Wall of William Whitney," written "under inspiration" at the close of Bryan's Chicago speech.

Judge Scott of Omaha was called to the platform, and, in addressing the conven-tion, he said: "Oh, God, send pestilence and disease and vermin and war and faming among us, if you will, but in Thy provi-dence, oh, God, deliver us from another four years of oppression under Grover Cleve

At the conclusion, he called for three cheers for Bryan, which were given.

After a vote of thanks to Miss Mitchell, Gen. McIver, an ex-confederate officer, was introduced. He had attested his loyalty to silver, he said, by resigning from the con sular service under Cleveland, because of the President's gold policy. He appealed for a union of the forces of the silver men, and was given three cheers as he closed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Towne of
Minnesota, "that when this convention has
completed the membership of the national committee, so far as it can do so, the said committee shall have power to fill any va-cancies that remain or that may hereafter occur," was laid over until afternoon.

Recess Taken. The convention then adjourned until 3:30

PHILADELPHIA WILL ASSIST.

p.m.

Gold to Be Furnished to Sustain the Reserve. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.-At a special meeting of the Clearing House As-

sociation of the banks of Philadelphia, held today, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this association hereby

cordially approves the patriotic and intelli-427,642; lawful money in reserve, \$382,196; gent movement to replenish the gold regold coin, \$146,439; capital stock paid in, \$3,250,000; individual deposits, \$5,079,806. serve of the United States, in the present emergency, by the deposit of gold coin in the treasury by national banks and others, Only One Passenger Need Be Detained in exchange for United States legal tender, United States Consul Ingraham at Halithereby sustaining the credit of the govern-ment and a sound currency, and it earnestfax has telegraphed the State Department that he has taken the depositions of ly urges its members to make such deposits o the extent of their ability." all the persons on the American barkentine Tenders were immediately made by the Herbert Fuller relative to the murder of

barks and trust companies represented at the meeting to the amount of \$2,500,000, and as a number of banks were not represented the amount will, no doubt, be largely increased. The details of the deposits were left to the clearing house committee to arrange.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The total deposits of gold at the subtreasury by the banks up to 2:30 today were \$1,200,000, making a grand total since Wednesday of \$16,-955,000.

POPULIST SCARE

Complications That May Occur in the Electoral College.

What Many Democrats Fear-May Be Rebellion Against Bryan's Running Mate-Balance of Power.

Whatever comes out of the confusion at St. Louis will probably result in complications later. This is the feeling of many democrats who are following closely the queer doings of the queer assemblage now absorbing the interest of the politicians of the country.

These complications, it is feared, may affect the result in the electoral college should the vote there be close and should the populist electors hold the balance of power, as may be the case. A strange phase of the political situation is that suspicion is already being thrown around the electoral college. Never in the history of pointed or refused to appoint a similar the country has an elector changed from the candidate of his party or been induced to go astray. The feeling of suspicion on all sides is directed to this institution for the first time, in view of the events which may take place. Outside of the question of what the populist electors may do, the democrats are growing suspicious of men who have been put up in the various states to represent them. In Florida, for exam-ple, the four electors named by the democratic state convention are gold men. The silver democrats of the state are raising a commotion about the matter, and many of them are demanding the substitution of men who are beyond doubt for the white metal and for Bryan.

The Populist Scare. The scare as to what the populists may

lo arises from several things. Should the St. Louis convention nominate Bryan and then nominate a populist for Vice President, as is thought probable by some, and should Bryan consent to let this arrangement stand, in the hope that it would not in the end affect his running mate, there is no telling, it is said, what might happen. After this is done, the populists will demand, and will get, a fusion on the electoral tickets in the west. In Nebraska and Kansas, for instance, at least half of the Bryan electoral tickets will be composed of ecpulists. In California, Colerado and all the other western states the populists will have representation. If every western state should elect fusion tickets, as the silver men claim they will, that would give the populists a strong vote in the electoral college. It might give them the balance of power between the parties. While they would vote for Bryan for President, they might rebel against Sewall for Vice President and want to support the man put out at St. Louis. They would hold a club in their hands which would force the democrats to do what they wanted.

A slight fright is also occasioned when the thought of the nomination of both Bry-

an and Sewall at St. Louis is considered. The nomination of Sewall will be made with many reservations, and there would be no telling what might happen even then.

Democrats Can't Control.

While the silver democrats declare that Bryan will be elected, there is not prospect, it is thought, that he will be elected in the electoral college by actual democratic votes. Should Bryan carry the western states, the democrats claim he would not have a majority of bona fide nocrats in the college. He will be elected by the fact that a majority of the men in the college are for silver and will support him on that ground. The bolting silver republicans will be represented on nearly every ticket in the west. In other words, the electoral tickets will be a composite of the various silver

purposes may be as much for Bryan as a ticket composed wholly of democrats, but this causes fears which many rabid silverites have, that a silver man can never be President of the country. They suspect everything and everybody, and see spooks many months in advance. In Line With Populist Policy.

would be in position there to make de- lowers and not with their consent. mands which the democrats might not feel called upon to ignore. These demands a direct test was that the issue was drawn might be made on the ground that the populist party must be kept from becoming extinct by having the Vice President, and showing its power in this way. It's a re-Besides what may be regarded as shallow fears of the foregoing description is the more probable trouble of arranging for fusion electoral tickets to suit the popu-

Altogether, some democrats see a hard and stumpy road ahead for Bryan before he can become President. They firmly be-lieve that he will be President, but they think that result will be attained only af-ter loss of trouble. ter lots of trouble.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

Senator Sherman Eager to Get Into the Fight. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.-Senator John Sherman is in town and called on made, and his opponents were thrown into Chairman Hanna today. The Senator thinks the opening of the republican campaign should not be delayed. He has little faith in the power of campaign literature in an emergency like the present. He thinks the financial issue must be met by face to face talks with the people, and he is interested enough in the success of the tute for the minority. republican ticket to be anxious to see the work begun early as possible.

The Senator offered his services to the republican chairman, and suggested that he be given an opportunity to enter the fight in the west as soon as Mr. Hanna thought

Mr. Hanna received Senator Sherman's advice eagerly and expressed his apprecia-tion of the tender of his services, and will put him in the field as early as poss Chairman Hanna will not go to New York until Tuesday, probably, and expects to remain in New York for two or three weeks, meeting various representatives of the party there and endeavoring to settle all the differences that exist among the epublicans in that state. Ex-Governor Merriam is still in this city and spends much time in Mr. Hanna's

The McKinley leaders are keeping a close

watch on the St. Louis convention.

National Co-Operative Congress. ST. LOUIS, July 24.-The first convention of the national co-operative congress met here this forenoon for a two days' session, with representatives present from at least a dozen states. Today was taken up with the hearing of reports, perfecting an or-ganization and arranging plans for future work. Tomorrow a number of papers be read and a general discussion of a ters of special interest indulged in.

A Leading Mason's Death. CHICAGO, July 24.-Dr. Vincent L. Hurl-

but, one of the oldest and best-known Masons in the United States, and also a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, dled at his home on Prairie avenue this morning. Dr. Hurlbut was born in West Mendon, N.Y., in 1829. He was elected grand master at the twentieth triennial conclave in Cleveland in 1877.

GOING ON SLOWLY

as well as the new one.

The Populist Convention Discussing Order of Business.

LAST STAND TAKEN BY THE RADICALS

Bryan Men Have Control of the Situation.

BUILDING THE PLATFORM

Special From a Staff Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.-The Bryan people think they have everything shaken together now and that they will adopt a conservative platform and nominate Bryan and Sewall today. Their victory in the election of Senator Allen last night to be permanent chairman was decisive, the vote was a rig'd test of the strength of each side at that time, and the "middle-of-the-road" men were well subdued by the first shock of their defeat. They railied their forces in some sort of order after the convention had adjourned, and were ready this morning for the fight. Such a severe test of strength as that over the election of permanent chairman would in any ordinary

the shadow of a doubt. There is hardly a doubt that this result is an assurance of the nomination of both Bryan and Sewall. But anyone who has made a study of the composition of this convention must make even the most obvious prediction with some reserve. A hundred men might change their position at any time for some very slight reason. It is not likely under the circumstances that there will be any change; it is only a remote possibility on account of the peculiar individuality of the delegates. The plans of the Bryan people are skillfully arranged, and they have the convention well in hand,

convention settle the whole contest beyond

The committee on resolutions has agreed on the platform which the Bryan men want, which is quite near the Chicago platform, but in different language and more verbose. It is a litting together of the Omaha platform and the Chicago platform, with the plain object in view of making it as acceptable as possible to the democrats. They think it can be adopted without difficulty.

Jerry Simpson and Lafe Pence are recognized by the chair as the floor managers. Both are clever manipulators and are familiar with parliamentary practices, so as to have an advantage over their untrained adversaries. They propose to curtail the speeches as far as possible by limiting the time for debate, and to rush the work of the convention through as rapidly as possible, now that they have it in hand. Their plans are aided by the fact that the delegates by their long stay here are rapidly consuming their limited supply of funds and are anxious to get home before their expense account bankrupts them.

The managers expect to go on with the nominations as soon as the resolutions are adopted, and to secure a final adjournment some time today or tonight. The "middle-of-the-road" men are still kicking vigorously and are loud in their threats to bolt. To some extent this is a bluff, in the hope of a compromise that will cut Sewall off the ticket, but many of them elements. They will, of course, be voted are dead in earnest, and there will probably be a more or less extensive revolt. The suggestion of their leaders is that they remain in the hall after the convention is declared adjourned without day and, after the rest have gone, nominate a straight populist ticket, lenouncing the Bryan men as bolters. The Bryan people do not propose to yield to any compromise. If any-It is argued that it would be in line with thing but the straight nomination of Brypopulist policy for populist electors to an and Sewall is brought about it will be make trouble in the electoral college. They through the weakness of some of their fol-

The thing that made the election of Allen vote was taken that a vote for Allen was in the interest not of Bryan alone, but mote matter for corjecture, but a great of the whole democratic ticket. The feel-deal of conjecture is being indulged in. ing on both sides was intense. ing on both sides was intense.

The result was a triumph of generalship. The men who make up this convention know nothing about parliamentary practice. There was not a man in the "middle-of-the-road" crowd who knew how to lay out a plan of procedure.

On the other hand, Pence and Simpson had the advantage of their congressional experience, and all the men who had had any such experience were on this side. Pence managed to get the affirmative of propositions when this was to his advantage, and his opponents did not know how to prevent it. His points of order were sustained, while those made against him failed because they were not properly confusion. On the adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization the affirmative belonged to the "middle-of-the-raod" people on their minority report, but they made a wrong motion, and he seized the opportunity to get the first vote on the majority report as a substi-

This reversal of order was utterly bewildering to the other side. With the election of Allen the Bryan people got the management of the convention in their own hands. With so much uncertainty of purpose among the delegates less adroit management would have resulted in defeat of Allen. Substantially the real division in this convention is between those on one hand who are really "free silver men" and those on the other who care "nothing about silver.'

Silver Among the Populists.

The more the situation is looked into, the more apparent it becomes that the silver sentiment is nothing like as strong in the populist party as it was thought to be. The middle-of-the-road men are almost as much opposed to a currency redeemable in silver as they are to that redeemable in gold. The probabilities are strong that McKinley will get a good share of the populist votes in the south. There is a pretty strong tendency toward protection among the southern populists, an utter indifference toward silver and a bitter opposition not only to Bryan's nomination by this convention, but also to his election.

mere were some shouts for McKinley in the convention last night, and when Allen asked if the convention wanted the protection there were some cries of "ves" among the chorus of "noes." The feeling among the scuthern delegates against the democrats is intense. What the middle-of-the-road men really want in the way of a financial policy is thus expressed: "We demand a national paper currency not redeemable in specie, but based upon the credit and resources of our nation and a full legal ten-